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18,500 Blue Fox Coat	99	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	99
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18,500 Blue Fox Coat	995	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	995
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	1,495	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	1,495
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	395	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	395
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	6,950	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	6,950
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	195	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	195
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	795	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	795
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	6,250	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	6,250
18,500 Blue Fox Coat	2,495	18,500 Blue Fox Coat	2,495
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Transcript of Reagan News Conference on the MX

Following is a transcript of President Reagan's news conference at the White House yesterday on the MX missile, as recorded by The New York Times.

OPENING STATEMENT

I have a statement here first. I just wanted to say a word about the importance of the defense issue in the closing days of this Congressional session. It's vital that we in government demonstrate to friends and potential foes alike that the United States is determined to retain a credible, remain a credible force for peace in the world.

There are several critical decisions now facing the Senate, including their votes on the B-1 and a second carrier. But none is more critical than their vote on the production of the Peacekeeper missile. Frankly, I was disturbed by the debate in the House earlier this week because of the confusion over what the vote meant. The key vote in the House, and now in the Senate, is over money for production of the missile, not for the basing mode. And I believe it's absolutely essential to a strong, secure defense that we vote now on funds for that missile. Then next year, as we have more money, I welcome a vigorous debate on the best way to base the missile.

I agree that more time is needed before we achieve a consensus in Con-

gress on the basing mode, but the need for the missile itself has long been apparent. Both Presidents Ford and Carter, before me, have vigorously argued that the country needs this new system.

Later today, I'm meeting with our arms negotiator Ed Stoney, and I'm sure that his message will be the same as in the past: A vote against MX production today is a vote against arms control tomorrow.

I also think it's fair to mention a couple of headlines that I came across earlier this week after the House voted. One said, "Soviet Voice Satisfaction on MX Rejection"; the other read, "Soviet Cheer Over Rejection of MX Missile Appropriation." Well, if the Soviets are so pleased, perhaps we should be a little more concerned.

I can tell you that I'm vitally concerned about this matter, and I urge the Senate to stand together and assure adequate funds for the Peacekeeper.

And now I just have a faint suspicion that you may have a few questions.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ready to Compromise?

Q. Are you ready to go back to the drawing board on the "denise pack"? You do sound like you are maybe willing to compromise on the whole question.

A. Well, in the selection of a basing mode there was long study, and there was long consideration of any number of proposals. Now any proposal for basing faces a time in which the other side is going to create a vulnerability of this system. This one did finally come down as probably offering the best opportunity. But from the very first, and in all my conversations with the Congress and the debate up there, I said that there's a time element involved here in which, if there is more debate needed and if the Congress wants to debate and discuss and see if there are possible other modes that could conceivably be improvements over this, we're willing for that. All this bill entails is money to start production of the missile.

And yet, unfairly, the opponents, or the proponents of that amendment in the House, made the entire debate not on whether we need the missile but on the basing mode. This was unfair, and it was lacking a little in honesty to do that. And I think that the message that came out was that they were opposed to the basing mode.

Welcomes Further Debate

Q. Mr. President, aren't you wavering then on the "denise pack"? How willing are you to look for a vigorous debate?

A. Why is it wavering when you've spent months trying to find, and gone to the House, and there have been several modes suggested before we even came here, and there was great debate over those, and my own opposition to one that had been suggested. But when you've spent that much time, and the Congress, on the other hand, has not been engaged in the debate on that—I made it plain from the first that we were asking for money to start production of the missile and that I would welcome further discussion and debate on the basing mode.

That's not as if—we made a decision in answer to a demand of Congress. They demanded that we make a recommendation of a basing mode. So we chose the best one of all those that had been proposed.

Senate Action Ahead

Q. Are you concerned that "denise pack" is going to be defeated in the Senate as it is in the House? Is that why you're trying to de-emphasize "denise pack"?
A. I tried to de-emphasize it in the House.

Issue of Budget Deficit

Q. Sir, are you apprehensive that up on Capitol Hill that the MX might become not just a symbol of defense but a symbol of deficit? If you're to cut somewhere, this might be it.

A. Well, as I said all during the campaign and continue to say, the first responsibility of the Federal Government is the security and the freedom of the people of this country. And if it comes down to a choice in a deficit period of this kind, of deficit or national defense, national security, I have to come down on the side of national security. And the Congress should also. And the drumbeat, the constant drumbeat, with which I'm sure many of you are familiar, about supposedly excessive defense spending at this time, ignores the fact that the percentage of the budget that is devoted to defense even in years past is a smaller percentage than has been customary in times past for defense spending. It normally has been about a half of budget; it is down to about a fourth of the budget.

Possibility of Reversal

Q. Mr. President, assuming the Senate does go with the production funds, do you have any reason to think the House conferees will reverse their own body's action, in the conference? Will they go along with it in a conference report?

A. Well, there's always that opportunity. You have a second go at it.

Basing Plan Defended

Q. Mr. President, there's such confusion about "denise pack." Can you explain why it's the best system, and how it would work?

A. Well, it was the best system in

that there was scientific evidence, and from pretty reputable people, given that it presented an obstacle to an enemy attempting to zero in with nuclear weapons to destroy our missiles that, what was called "fratricide," that they would have to come in in such proximity that the first explosion would render the second one harmless and thus, where you might lose one or two missiles, you would have the others then to reply.

And there's a great deal of confidence, and a great many scientists, that this is true. But it also lends itself, down the line always, it lends itself to future defense without violating the ABM treaty, and that has been a dissonant statement, that it violates that treaty. It also lends itself to further deception, the possibility of additional silos, and leaving some question to an enemy as to which ones had missiles in them.

Flexible on Basing Plan?

Q. Mr. President, are you saying that you're backing the MX but you're not specifically backing the "denise pack" basing system? That's that's flexible?

A. I'm saying that, in answer of the demand of the Congress that we come forth with a basing mode, we came up with the best one in all the discussion and all the alternatives that have been presented and met their deadline for presenting such a system. At the same time, I'm saying this, that the Congress has not had time to debate that particular basing mode and there is time available and that they can go forward with the missile. At the same time, we're perfectly willing to sit down with them and debate and discuss and see if there are other alternatives.

Question of Deadline

Q. Was there undue pressure upon you to make a decision by this deadline?

A. This is what has been—the deal had been made with the Congress, this is what they asked for, and I met the deadline.

Position of Joint Chiefs

Q. But, Mr. President, if this "denise pack" setup is so good, in your estimation, why did the Joint Chiefs vote 2 to 2 against it? And why did you move against their decision on this? I mean, these are supposedly the military experts of the country.

A. Because, except for one, the others favored the one thing that we had first proposed to Congress, and the Congress refused to accept, which was placing the missiles as they came off the assembly line in a minimum silos. And Congress refused that also.

Reagan Is Willing to Reconsider MX Basing Plan

Continued From Page 1

tight 20-square-mile area. That approach, designed to create an attack on Soviet missiles to a single, self-destructive barrage, has touched off doubt and criticism both in Congress and among the Government's military experts.

The President indicated his willingness to compromise on the basing controversy to head off Senate rejection of the missile's production, a defeat that would be especially damaging since his fellow Republicans control that chamber.

He argued that production could go forward before another round in what has been years of technical debate in several Administrations over how to base the MX, which stands for missile experimental. Critics insist the two questions cannot be separated.

While his opening remarks emphasized a spirit of compromise, Mr. Reagan also indicated, in response to questions, his continuing displeasure with groups seeking a freeze in nuclear weapons. He suggested that they might be unintentionally "carrying water" for the Russians and said that "the first man who proposed the nuclear freeze was in Feb. 21, 1981, in Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev."

Mr. Reagan summoned reporters at midday after a busy morning in which he had conferred at the White House with key Republican and Democratic senators, including Senator Henry M. Jackson, the Democrat whose

lately. Well, it wasn't a bad idea, as is evidenced by the fact that two of the three Chiefs of Staff, that was the thing that they advocated. But they did all agree that since we couldn't use that system, that they would support whatever decision I made.

Influence in Congress

Q. Mr. President, how was this overwhelming rejection of a missile that you're saying is so essential—does it concern you that you have perhaps lost your ability to have your way with Congress, to work your will with Congress?

A. Well, I never went to bed every night with great confidence that I could work my will with Congress. They're a stubborn bunch, and you ride 'em the best you can. No, I would like to call to your attention that from the very first I have never gotten all that I asked for. I didn't get the tax program that I asked for, and I think that I had gotten it, we might find less of a recession today. I never got all the cuts that I asked for in spending. But I accepted what I could get and said, "We'll come back again and try again for more the next time around."

An Eternal Optimist

Q. Are you fearful that you're now going to start to get a awful lot less?

A. You know me, I'm an eternal optimist.

Nuclear Freeze and Soviet

Q. Mr. President, sir, you mentioned earlier that the MX vote was good news in the Kremlin. Do you accept the House Intelligence Committee report that proponents of the nuclear freeze are not being manipulated by Soviet agents?

A. I recall, I didn't hear all the debate in the House, but I heard very few people saying that the missile, complaining that the missile was unnecessary.
Q. Except for the expense, the cost of the missile.
A. Oh, well, the greatest way that we're going to save money on defense is getting the Soviet Union to join in arms reduction. That will be a legitimate savings and greater, and this works against this. This is very obviously a detriment to our negotiators.

Next News Session

Q. When are we going to see you again? Will we see you more often?

A. Yes.
Q. News conference?

A. Well, that, or I think that more things of this kind in between so that you don't have so much time to think of ammunition.

Asked why he had endorsed the basing proposal, the President noted that Congress had set a deadline requiring that he make a choice this month among various basing ideas. "I tried to de-emphasize it in the House," he said of the plan.

At the same time, he said there was a "great deal of confidence" in this basing plan among scientists. Asked why, then, his own Chiefs of Staff originally voted 2 to 2 against the basing plan, Mr. Reagan replied:

"Because, except for one, the others favored the one thing that we had first proposed to Congress and the Congress refused to accept, which was placing the missiles as they came off the assembly line in Minuteman silos."

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., said in an interview today that his first impression of the closely spaced basing plan was negative because it violated military principles against bunching potential targets. He later endorsed it, he said, because it would generate "uncertainty" among Soviet generals.

"Conciliatory," Hollings Says
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, a leader of MX opponents in the Senate, praised the President's statements as "conciliatory" but predicted approval of his own resolution, which would link MX production funds to Congressional approval of a basing plan.

"I believe it's absolutely essential to a strong, secure defense that we vote now on the funds for that missile," Mr. Reagan said. "Then next year, as we have more time, I welcome a vigorous debate on the best way to base the mis-

The New York Times/Teresa Zabala

President Reagan at his news conference yesterday in the Oval Office.

Time to Stop Being Nice?

Q. What's that "No More Mr. Nice Guy" on your desk?

A. That was a gift. You know, some people just think that I've got to stop being so nice to all of you.

Q. Will you hold it up for the camera?

A. It was a gift. I find that it helps a little with some of the memos that I scratch out.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Facing Tough Fight

A. Let me be perfectly honest with you. I have no doubt that we're faced with a tough fight. And we're going to wage that fight. But I've got to sit here and say, well, this is going to be a breeze. And again, I think the difficulty is making them consider the need for the missile and recognize that they can have, they can voice their considerations in debate with regard to the basing mode. But every argument that I've heard against it has to do with the basing mode. I've—I recall, I didn't hear all the debate in the House, but I heard very few people saying that the missile, complaining that the missile was unnecessary.

Q. Except for the expense, the cost of the missile.
A. Oh, well, the greatest way that we're going to save money on defense is getting the Soviet Union to join in arms reduction. That will be a legitimate savings and greater, and this works against this. This is very obviously a detriment to our negotiators.

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Reagan Is Willing to Reconsider MX Basing Plan

Continued From Page 1

support would be crucial in any compromise attempt. The group reportedly discussed ways of providing missile production funds while explicitly "fencing off" the basing issue until later, possibly with a provision for Congressional veto power on the question.

The issue is politically complicated, involving not only the basing plan but also budget pressures. The President's critics in Congress are trying to rally against his program to increase military spending while the rate of social spending is cut.

"Constant Drumbeat" of Criticism
The President complained at the news conference about the "constant drumbeat" about supposedly excessive defense spending. "He argued that his program to increase military spending while the rate of social spending is cut."

In seeking to recover from the House defeat on the MX, Mr. Reagan sought to draw a greater distinction between the basing question and the missile itself. He argued that the rate of social spending is cut.

"I believe it's absolutely essential to a strong, secure defense that we vote now on the funds for that missile," Mr. Reagan said. "Then next year, as we have more time, I welcome a vigorous debate on the best way to base the mis-

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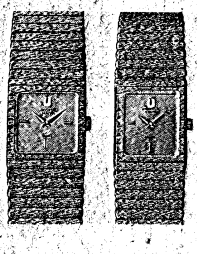


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14,070 Men's Natural	1,988	11,995 Full Length Natural	888
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12,200 Fine Let-Out	9,988	13,700 Full Length Let-Out	1,688
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President Says Freeze Proponents May Unwittingly Aid the Russians

By JUDITH MILLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — President Reagan said today that well-intentioned proponents of a nuclear weapons freeze might unwittingly be "carrying water" for the Soviet Union or aiding it.

"I say again that the millions of people who are supportive of that movement, I'm sure, are sincere and well-intentioned and from that standpoint that we share the same goals," Mr. Reagan said at a news conference in the Oval Office.

"All I'm saying is that one must look to see whether, well-intentioned though it may be, this movement might be carrying water that they're not aware of for another purpose," the President added.

"Incidentally, the first man who proposed the nuclear freeze was in Feb. 11, 1981, in Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev." As the President spoke, the National Conference of State Legislatures voted to support a nuclear freeze resolution. By a 29-to-8 vote, the group called on Mr. Reagan to move immediately to negotiate a mutual nuclear freeze agreement with the Soviet Union and to spend money that would be saved on new weapons on needy Americans and state and local governments. Representatives of some states abstained from the voting and others were not present.

Soviet Influence in Movement
Mr. Reagan's latest remarks about the movement, whose advocates call for a freeze by the Soviet Union and the United States in the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, prompted another round of vigorous protests from arms control advocates.

Mr. Reagan was responding to a question about a report issued Thursday on hearings last July before the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The hearings, which focused on Soviet "active measures," or clandestine efforts to influence foreign events and public opinion, produced some evidence that Soviet agents have been involved in the American freeze move-

ment. But Representative Edward P. Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the panel, said that based on the material, he had concluded that "Soviet agents have had no significant influence in the nuclear freeze movement."

Edward J. O'Malley, Assistant Director of Intelligence for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the House panel last fall that while Soviet front groups were "actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration in New York," which attracted more than 500,000 people, "I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration" to efforts by those groups.

In its formal assessment, the F.B.I. concluded, "We do not see Soviet active measures in the United States as having a significant impact on U.S. decision makers."

President Cites 'Manipulation'
Mr. Reagan said last October that foreign agents were "manipulating" proponents of a nuclear freeze. In a new conference last month, he reiterated this assertion and said there was "plenty of evidence" of foreign involvement in the freeze movement.

Mr. Reagan did not repeat today his previous statement that freeze advocates were being manipulated by foreign agents. Rather, he cited several "rather well-documented articles" that have appeared in print with regard to, let us say these things, participation in the peace move by the Soviet.

He then added, "We know that the originator — the originating organization of that was the World Peace Council, which is a Soviet organization supported by and maintained by them."

'As American as Apple Pie'
Reverend McCormack, Washington representative of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, the St. Louis-based coordinating committee for freeze groups throughout the country, termed the President's remarks "off the wall."

"The freeze movement is as American as apple pie," Mr. McCormack responded.

He said the freeze was originally proposed not by Mr. Brezhnev but by Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, in a proposed amendment to the second strategic arms limitation treaty in 1979.

"I have tried to use the democratic process to its utmost," he added, "and approval of our proposal in referendum throughout the country shows that the majority of Americans support this concept." Voters approved nuclear freeze referendums in eight of nine states that had the issue on the ballot in November.

Mr. McCormack said that he did not know anything about the World Peace Council. "They are not associated with our organization," he said.

DOCTOR CONFIRMS EXCESS OF CYANIDE

Victim's Husband Says Testing
of Capsules Was Delayed

Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10 — The doctor treating a San Jose woman believed to be a victim of poisoning by cyanide-laced capsules of Anacin-3 informed the police today that tests had confirmed she had 10 times the acceptable level of cyanide in her body when she was admitted for treatment.

Meanwhile, the woman's husband, Richard Bowen, told the San Jose Mercury that he had sought help and had been rebuffed by 10 public agencies and private laboratories when he suspected the capsules might be tainted.

Police Chief Joseph McNamara of San Jose said that Mr. Bowen had given a full statement to the authorities. He first offered, then later declined to take, a polygraph test today.

Mr. Bowen's wife, Susan, a 30-year-old mother of two, became ill Nov. 26 and was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital in critical condition. She was treated as a stroke victim, but this week doctors began to suspect poisoning.

Dr. John Smith, the cardiologist who confirmed the presence of cyanide in Mrs. Bowen's body, offered no further details about the case.

Some Brain Damage Reported
Mrs. Bowen has been pronounced ready to be discharged, but she will need therapy for "residual brain stem damage," which has created difficulty in speaking and swallowing.

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Bowen, 29, a district manager in the newspaper's circulation department, said he purchased the capsules at a Long's Drugs store near his home Nov. 24. He said he became suspicious when hospital tests showed an unidentified drug in his wife's blood and urine.

He said he noticed a strong odor from the capsules and began trying to get them.

However, he told The Mercury, "Everyone kissed it off. I'm more frustrated at the system than anything else."

Record of Call to Police
Chief McNamara said that a review of tape recordings of calls to the police confirmed that Mr. Bowen called at 6 P.M. Nov. 27 seeking an immediate analysis of the capsules. He was referred to two agencies but replied that they had failed to offer him help.

Chief McNamara said the procedure for handling poisoning reports had been to wait until medical authorities confirmed the poisoning before taking action. He said his department would now begin filling out a report on each suspected poisoning.

Chain drugstores in the San Francisco Bay area have removed all Maximum Strength Anacin-3 from their shelves.

Barbara Dalrymple, acting district director of the Federal Food and Drug Administration office here, said that tests so far had been negative on samples of capsules from stores within a five-mile radius of the store where Mr. Bowen purchased his bottle.

The spokesman said the agency's telephone log had no record of a call from Mr. Bowen.

Manufacturer's Stock Rises
In trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange, prices rose for shares of the American Home Products Company, which makes Anacin. The stock rose 2 1/2 points, closing at 44 1/2.

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Wines & Spirits

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